

ADVANTAGE LITHIUM CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2018

This discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operation is prepared as at June 29, 2018 and should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the accompanying notes for the nine months ended April 30, 2018 of Advantage Lithium Corp. ("Advantage" or the "Company"). The following disclosure and associated financial statements are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Except as otherwise disclosed, all dollar figures included therein and in the following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars.

Forward Looking Statements

This document may contain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation ("forward-looking statements"). These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this document and the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required under applicable securities legislation.

Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect Company management's expectations or beliefs regarding future events and include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, success of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. In this document, certain forward-looking statements are identified by words including "may", "future", "expected", "intends" and "estimates". By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to actual results of current exploration activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of resources; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; as well as those factors detailed from time to time in the Company's interim and annual consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of those statements, all of which are filed and available for review under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. The Company provides no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Company Overview

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on March 1, 2007. On July 5, 2016 the Company changed its name from North South Petroleum Corp. to Advantage Lithium Corp. The Company's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") as a Tier 1 Company under the symbol "AAL" and on the OTCQB under the symbol "AVLIF". The Company's head office is located at # 117 - 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V7X 1L4 Canada.

The Company was previously a capital pool company by the TSXV. On June 16, 2016, as amended July 29, 2016, the Company entered into a binding agreement with Nevada Sunrise Gold Corp. ("Nevada Sunrise") to acquire an interest of up to 70% in three Nevada lithium projects, 50% in two Nevada lithium projects and 100% of certain water rights.

Final closing of the Qualifying Transaction occurred on August 30, 2016. During fiscal 2017 the Company met all of the requirements and obligations to earn its initial 51% interests in each of the Clayton Northeast, Jackson Wash, Gemini and Aquarius properties. In August 2017 the Company formally surrendered its interests in the Jackson Wash, Aquarius, Gemini and Neptune properties. On November 1, 2017 the Company and Nevada Sunrise entered into an asset purchase agreement with Pure Energy Minerals Limited (“Pure Energy”) to sell their interests in the Clayton Northeast property. The Company subsequently earned a further 19% interest, for a total 70% interest, in the Clayton Northeast property. On December 5, 2017 the asset purchase agreement was completed and Pure Energy issued a total of 7,000,000 Pure Energy common shares, of which the Company received 4,900,000 Pure Energy common shares.

In September 2016 the Company entered into letters of intent to acquire interests in the Stella Marys Project in Argentina and the Radius Projects in Mexico. On April 11, 2017 the Company terminated the option on the Radius Project. On June 2, 2017 the Company completed an assignment of the letter of intent on the Stella Marys Project to LSC Lithium Corporation.

On February 24, 2017 the Company filed a National Instrument (“NI”) 43-101 technical report entitled “*Technical Report On The Cauchari Lithium Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina*” prepared by Murray R Brooker, MSc (Geol), MSc (Hydrogeol) MAIG, MIAH, RPGEO and Peter Ehren, MSc Mineral Processing, AusIMM dated December 5, 2016 and amended December 22, 2016.

On March 16, 2017 the Company, Orocobre Limited (“Orocobre”) and Mr. Miguel Alberto Peral (“Peral”) entered into a purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) to acquire an initial 50% interest in the Cauchari Project, with an option to earn a further 25% interest, and a 100% interest in the Argentine Properties. On March 28, 2017 the Company completed the Purchase Agreement and issued a total of 54,500,000 common shares of the Company, at a fair value of \$33,790,000 and 3,000,000 warrants, at a fair value of \$960,000, and acquired a 100% interest in the issued and outstanding securities of South American Salars Minerals Pty. Ltd. (“SAS Australia”) (the “Acquisition”). At the time of the Acquisition SAS Australia owned 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of South American Salars S.A. (“SAS Argentina”), which owns the Cauchari Project and Argentine Properties.

In December 2017 the Company completed its US \$5,000,000 spending amount and earned the additional 25% interest in the Cauchari Project. All subsequent costs incurred have been funded by the Company and La Frontera S.A. (“La Frontera”) based on their respective interests. La Frontera is owned by Orocobre, as to 85%, and Peral, as to 15%. La Frontera retains a 1% gross revenue royalty on the Cauchari Project and Argentine Properties, and has a right of first refusal on brine production (and may enter into an offtake agreement in respect of such production).

On June 28, 2018 the Company filed a National Instrument (“NI”) 43-101 technical report entitled “*Technical Report Lithium and Potassium Resources Cauchari Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina*” prepared by Frits Reidel, CPG and Peter Ehren, MSc (Mineral Processing), MAusIMM, Chartered Professional AusIMM dated June 27, 2018 (the “Cauchari Technical Report”).

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has not earned any production revenue, nor found any proven reserves on any of its properties.

Exploration Projects

The Cauchari Project

Property Description, Location and Access

The Cauchari Project is located in the Puna region of the province of Jujuy, Argentina. The project is located at an altitude of ~4,000 m above sea level some 230 km west of the capital city of Jujuy. The project site sits astride the paved highway which leads to Chile approximately 80 km further to the west (Jama Pass). This road continues on to the major mining center of Calama and the port of Mejillones in northern Chile which is a major port for the export of mineral commodities and importation of mining and other goods. There are a number of local communities around the project area including the villages of Olaroz Chico, Olacapato, and Catua. The regional administrative center of Susques (population ~2000) is one hour’s drive northeast of the project site.

A joint venture is in place between the Company and La Frontera for the Cauchari Project. The Company has funded an initial work program of US \$5,000,000 in order to increase its interest in Cauchari from 50% to 75%. Going forward La Frontera will contribute 25% of project expenditure.

Exploration and Exploitation Licenses

The Company, through SAS Argentina, owns 27,771 ha of mining properties (tenements or claims) over the Cauchari salar. These claims host brine containing elevated concentrations of lithium and potassium.

The Cauchari Project claims consist of 22 “minas” (exploitation licenses). Independent legal review has confirmed the property obligations have been maintained to keep the properties in good standing.

Surface Rights and Legal Access

Surface ownership of the property claims are held by local communities such as Catua, Sey, and Pastos Chicos. Mineral rights are granted by the provinces pursuant to Argentina legislation except for a few minerals belonging to surface owners. Article 13 of the Argentine Mining Code states that “the exploitation of mines, their exploration, concession and other consequent acts, have the nature of public benefit”. Based on this principle the exploration and mining permits have primacy over the surface rights provided certain legal requirements are met; this essentially consists of due compensation for damages or the lodging of a surety when the amount of the compensation is not agreed with the surface owner or when the works to be done are urgent. Therefore the applicant for an exploitation permit such as for the Cauchari Project has the right to access and carry out exploration activities provided that the pertinent environmental impact assessment is approved.

Environmental Liabilities

The Cauchari tenements are not subject to any known environmental liabilities. However there has been isolated ulexite/borax mining and there is some limited borate mining adjacent to the Cauchari Project tenements in the north of the salar. The borax mining operations are limited to within three metres of the surface and it is assumed the workings will naturally reclaim when mining is halted, due to wet season inflows.

Permit Status

Exploration and mining activities on “minas” are subject to regulatory authority approval of an environmental impact report (“EIR”) before the commencements of the activities. The Company has all necessary permits in place for the current work programs.

Royalties

The Argentine federal government regulates ownership of mineral resources, although mineral properties are administered by the provinces. In 1993 the Federal Government established a limit of 3% on mining royalties to be paid to the provinces as a percentage of the “pit head” value of extracted minerals. The Company is subject to a 3% royalty payable to the Jujuy government based on earnings before tax.

In addition, the vendors retain a 1% royalty on the Cauchari Project, and Orocobre will have a right of first refusal on brine production (and may enter into an offtake agreement in respect of such production).

Current Exploration and Development Activities

In May 2017 the Company initiated a Phase 1 drill program at Cauchari consisting of 5 rotary holes and 12 diamond drill holes (“DDH”). The current work program has successfully completed the earn-in of US \$5,000,000 to increase the Company’s ownership of the Cauchari Project to 75%, and is aiming to significantly expand the project’s existing inferred resource base, which is limited to the SE Sector of the property. A large exploration target was previously defined in the SE and NW Sectors ranging from 125 to 1,855 million cubic metres of brine at between 260 and 600 mg/l lithium and 2,500 to 5,350 mg/l potassium for the lower and upper ranges respectively; this represents an in situ range of contained product of between 0.25 to 5.6 mt of LCE and 0.9 to 19 mt of KCl.

The current work program is focused on:

- (i) the North-West (“NW”) Sector (where there was no previous drilling) testing the lateral and depth extent of sediments hosting brine aquifers known to occur on neighbouring properties; and
- (ii) the South-East (“SE”) Sector with the goal of expanding the depth and lateral extent of the existing resource and upgrading the resource classification.

The Company has completed installation of five pumping test wells, and initial pumping tests on these, together with completion of five diamond drill holes with two diamond drill rigs operating on the property. As of the date of this MD&A the Company has conducted a total of 2,717m of diamond drilling and 2,464m of rotary drilling at Cauchari.

The majority of porosity test results have now been received from the porosity laboratory in the United States, where core samples were analysed for drainable porosity characteristics for use in the upcoming resource estimate. The porosity testing has confirmed the favourable drainable porosity characteristics of the sandy sediments encountered in drilling in the NW Sector.

Drilling Progress during the Quarter - NW Sector

Drilling in the NW sector now comprises four holes (three diamond, one rotary installed as a pumping well), with a fourth diamond hole (CAU17) underway in the north of the area.

Drilling has now confirmed that elevated lithium in brine concentrations continue from the northern property boundary with the Sales de Jujuy (Olaroz) properties, through to CAU15, 15 km further south, with the brine mineralisation open to the south of this hole, to be evaluated in drilling post the 2Q18 resource estimate and following the PEA. These holes have all intersected sandy and gravelly sediments, with porosity and permeability characteristics which are positive for future brine production.

In summary:

(i) Hole CAU15

Drilling intersected an extensive sequence of sandy material, with coarse sandy gravel units in the last 20 m of the hole. Brine assays from 9 samples at an average sample spacing of 15 m returned an average of 407 mg/l Lithium and 3,196 mg/l Potassium over 132.5 m from a depth of 102 m to the base of sampling at 234.5 m, with the total hole depth 243.5 m. Higher grade brine in the deeper part of the hole averaged 475 mg/l Lithium and 3,662 mg/l Potassium from 174 to 234.5 m. The brine mineralisation shows similarities to CAU16 and CAU07, where higher grade brine is present beneath brackish water and low grade brine that begins at surface. In CAU15 this low grade material extends to a depth of approximately 100 m below surface.

Intersection of Li mineralised brine in CAU15 suggests brine mineralisation continues further south. CAU15 is located approximately 6.5 km south of CAU16, for which results were released in November 2017. The brine body defined to date extends some 12.5 km in the N-S direction between CAU7 and CAU15. Diamond core holes CAU07, CAU15 and CAU16 have all intersected relatively permeable sandy sediments that are expected to yield relatively high pumping rates from the NW Sector, which is very positive for future brine extraction.

Brine sampling was undertaken systematically at a nominal 12 m vertical interval using bailer sampling equipment, depending on the conditions encountered in the hole. The Mg/Li ratio in all brine samples is low, averaging 3.1:1 across all the samples and 2.9:1 over the higher grade interval from 174-234.5 m. This confirms the suitability of the brine for conventional brine processing, as applied at the nearby Olaroz project.

(ii) Hole CAU17

CAU17 was drilled in the NW Sector, 2.6 km west of CAU18 for which results were released on April 9, 2018. CAU17 was pre-collared with surface casing cemented to a depth of 140 m through the shallow fresh / brackish groundwater of the Archibarca alluvial (gravel) Fan that overlies the deeper brine in this area. Brine is estimated to extend from above 140 m depth to the base of the hole at 237.5 m depth. CAU17 intersected an extensive sequence of gravel and sand dominated units in drill core from 146 m to 210 m depth, with gravel and sand units intersected from surface in the pre-collar. A clay / silt dominated unit was encountered near the bottom of the hole between 210 and 237 m depth. Brine sampling in CAU17 was conducted with a bailer device and three samples were obtained within the gravel unit at 178, 185 and 203 m depth. The lithium concentrations ranged between 549 and 606 mg/l and averaged 571 mg/l lithium and 4,488 mg/l potassium. The Mg/Li ratio of these samples was 2.3:1, identical to the producing Olaroz project to the north.

Brine chemistry results from CAU17 are very positive and suggest brine with elevated lithium concentrations may extend close to the base of the outcropping sediments on the west of the Cauchari salar.

(iii) Hole CAU18

CAU18 was drilled and cased through the upper gravel and sandy gravel units of the Archibarca alluvial Fan to a depth of 130 m. CAU18 was continued as a diamond core hole from 130 m to a total depth of 359 m. Sand dominated and halite dominated units were encountered from 130 m to 260 m depth. The interval between 260 m and 359 m intersected mostly clay and silt dominated units. Brine assays were received from 9 bailed samples over a depth range from 165-320 m, returning an average of 476 mg/l Lithium and 3,775 mg/l Potassium over this 155 m interval.

The brine mineralisation, shows an excellent Mg/Li ratio of 2.5:1, and confirms the extension of elevated lithium concentrations from the northern property boundary with Orocobre (Sales de Jujuy) through to CAU15, where brine mineralisation remains open to the south. CAU18 is located 3.6 km north of CAU07 and 15 km north of CAU15. Results from CAU15 (NW Sector) and CAU11 (in the SE Sector) suggest the brine body continues south of these holes, and this area will be evaluated further following the upcoming resource estimate, providing potential for future resource expansion.

Drilling Progress during the Quarter - SE Sector

(iv) Hole CAU11

CAU11 is located in the SE Sector of the property; 5.6 km southeast of CAU09. This drill hole intersected sediments comprising halite, clay and some sand to 405 m depth. An important interval of sand dominated material was encountered from 405 m to 480 m depth and corresponds to a deeper sand unit which the company was exploring for. Further exploration will be undertaken to evaluate the extent and thickness of this sand dominated unit.

The initial constant rate pumping test conducted on hole CAU11 sustained a flow rate of 19 l/s over a period of 48 hours, which is promising for future brine production. This flow rate was at the upper limit of the pump capacity used for the test. A total of 18 brine samples were taken during the pumping test, with the average concentration of 515 mg/l Lithium and 4,577 mg/l Potassium and a Mg/Li ratio of 2.6:1.

(v) Hole CAU12/13

Results have been received from core holes CAU12 and CAU13 in the south of the SE Sector area. These diamond holes intersected a sequence of halite and clay dominated units that are interbedded with sand dominated units. Sand dominated units were intersected in CAU12 from 358 m depth to the base of the hole at 413 m, and in CAU13 from 407 m depth to the end of the hole at 449 m. These sand dominated units are thought to correlate with the sand units intersected in the base of rotary hole CAU11. The pumping test in CAU11 was carried out at a flow rate of 19 L/s as reported in February 2018.

Brine chemistry analyses from CAU13 averaged 435 mg/l lithium and 4,088 mg/l potassium over the interval from 39 m to 281 m depth; no samples were successfully obtained from the deeper sand unit. Brine chemistry analyses of CAU12 averaged 305 mg/l lithium and 3,048 potassium from the depth interval between 25 m to 169 m; no samples were successfully obtained from the deeper sand unit. The Mg/Li ratio of these brines averages 2.7:1 and 2.5:1 respectively, marginally higher than in holes further to the north. Additional deeper drilling is planned for the SE Sector to provide additional information on the deeper sand unit.

(vi) Hole CAU14

Diamond hole CAU14 was completed during the reporting period and brings to completion Phase 2 of the work program at Cauchari. Phase 3 drilling started during May 2018 with new drilling equipment mobilized to site. This program will target further definition of the deep sand-dominated units in the SE Sector which are currently at depths beyond the capability of the current drilling equipment

2018 Resource Estimate

On May 23, 2018 the Company announced an updated resource estimate for the Cauchari Project based on the Phase II drilling results. The update, prepared by FloSolutions S.A.C., has increased the inferred resource to a volume of approximately 1,200 million cubic metres of brine at average grades of 450 mg/l lithium and 4,028 mg/l potassium for 3.0 Mt of Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (“LCE”) and will be the basis for our Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) scheduled for completion in Q2 2018.

The 2017/2018 drilling program has expanded the resource at Cauchari to 3.0 Mt LCE of inferred resource across both the NW and SE Sectors in ~1.2 km³ of brine at 450 mg/l lithium and 4,028 mg/l potassium (based on 5.32 tonnes of lithium carbonate is equivalent to 1 tonne of lithium) with 9.5 Mt of potassium chloride (based on 1 tonne potassium chloride is equivalent to 1.91 or potassium). This is an expansion of 6 times the historical resource of 0.47 Mt of LCE, which was limited to the northern area of the SE Sector. The average grade of the entire resource has increased to 450 mg/l Li and 4,028 mg/l K. Locally higher grades were encountered in the NW Sector in areas such as production hole CAU07 (601 mg/l during 48 hr pumping test) and in the Deep Sand unit in CAU11 (515 mg/l during 48 hr pumping test). The results of the estimation are summarized in Table 1 below.

The brine resource is calculated over the NW and SE Sectors of the Cauchari Project and covers an area of 92.6 km². The brine resource in the NW Sector extends from the brine level below the Archibarca fan to a depth of up to 300 m. The brine resources in the SE Sector extend from the phreatic brine level to a constant depth of 300 m and continue locally as a separate resource volume in the Deep Sand unit between approximately 400 m and 480 m depth (as defined by Deep Sand drilling intercepts in holes CAU11, CAU12 and CAU13). None of the boreholes completed to date have intercepted bedrock (basement) and the resource remains open at depth. A significant exploration target has been defined below the current inferred resources.

Cauchari Project Lithium and Potassium Resource Estimate; May 23, 2018

Inferred Resources (lithium cut-off of 300 mg/l)						
Parameter	NW Sector		SE Sector		Total	
Resource area (km ²)	35.2		57.4		92.6	
Aquifer volume (km ³)	6.5		13.9		20.4	
Mean specific yield (Sy)	9%		4%		6%	
Brine volume (km ³)	0.6		0.6		1.2	
Element	Li	K	Li	K	Li	K
Mean concentration (mg/l)	465	3,920	443	4,078	450	4,028
Mean grade (g/m ³)	44	373	20	184	28	244
Total Resource (tonnes)	288,000	2,420,000	280,000	2,560,000	568,000	4,980,000
Lithium Carbonate (tonnes)	1,530,000		1,490,000		3,020,000	
Potash (tonnes)	4,600,000		4,900,000		9,500,000	

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for mineral resources.
2. The Qualified Person for this Mineral Resource estimate is Frits Reidel, CPG.
3. A lithium cut-off concentration of 300 mg/L has been applied to the resource estimate.
4. Lithium is converted to lithium carbonate (Li₂CO₃) with a conversion factor of 5.32.
5. Potassium is converted to potash with a conversion factor of 1.91
4. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Results of the brine chemistry analysis carried out to date indicate that the Cauchari brine is similar in composition to the brine in the adjacent Olaroz Salar from which Orocobre is successfully producing lithium carbonate using conventional lithium processing technology. A summary of the Cauchari brine characteristics is in the table below. The lower average lithium concentration of the total inferred resource compared to that of drill holes such as CAU07, CAU11 (and other results released during the Phase II drilling program) reflects the presence of lower concentration brine near surface in the SE Sector such as around holes CAU12, 13 and 14. The brine characteristics and hydraulic characteristics in the upper SE Sector are distinct from those in the NW Sector and the Deep Sand unit. Pumping tests from the NW Sector and Deep Sand have produced excellent flows with lithium concentration >500 mg/l lithium, as

reported by the Company on February 16, 2018 and March 5, 2018. There is a reasonable prospect that the Cauchari brine from these areas could be successfully processed using similar technology to the Olaroz plant.

Cauchari Brine Chemistry Characteristics

Samples Ratio	NW Sector & Deep Sand	Upper SE Sector
Mg/Li	2.7	2.5
SO4/Li	29.4	69.6

Resource Estimation Methodology

The updated lithium resource estimate for the Cauchari Project is based on the results of seven diamond holes and five rotary holes drilled during the Phase II campaign in 2017/18 and results of four diamond drill holes of the Phase I campaign in 2011. Brine sample collection during the 2017/18 program consisted of bailed and packer samples in the diamond holes, and packer and pumped samples in the rotary holes. A total of 449 brine samples (including 164 QA/QC samples) were analyzed by Norlabs (JuJuy, Argentina) as the primary laboratory and by Alex Steward Assayers (Mendoza, Argentina) and the University of Antofagasta (Chile) as secondary QA/QC laboratories. Additional brine QA/QC analyses were carried out on centrifuged samples collected by Corelabs in Houston, TX.

HQ core was retrieved during the diamond core drilling from which some 172 primary undisturbed samples were prepared for laboratory drainable porosity and other physical parameter determinations by Geo Systems Analysis (GSA) in Tucson, AZ. Laboratory QA/QC porosity analyses are being undertaken by Corelabs.

The lithium resource was estimated using SGEMs software with ordinary kriging and applying a 300 mg/l lithium concentration cut-off. The resource estimate was prepared in accordance with the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 and uses best practice methods specific to brine resources, including a reliance on core drilling and sampling methods that yield depth-specific chemistry and drainable porosity measurements. The resource estimation was completed by independent qualified person Mr. Frits Reidel of Santiago based hydrogeology firm FloSolutions with extensive experience in the estimation of lithium brine resources in Argentina.

Geological Exploration Target

The geological exploration target is estimated to range between 1,430,000 and 3,000,000 t LCE, primarily in the SE Sector beneath the current inferred resource area in the Deep Sand unit to a depth of 600 m. The tables below, "Geological Potential", provides the details of the geological exploration potential. The upper and lower ranges of the geological potential were bounded by two times the standard deviation around the calculated average lithium concentration of the overlying inferred resources. The Deep Sand unit in the SE Sector was intersected below 360 m in CAU11, CAU12 and CAU13. A preliminary 48 hr pumping test in CAU11 at a pumping rate of 19 l/s indicated that the Deep Sand unit has excellent hydraulic characteristics. The geology of the Cauchari basin suggests there is good potential to convert brine within the exploration target to resources. Similar sand units have been intersected in the neighboring Olaroz project.

Cauchari Project - Geological Potential

Geological Potential - Lower range (X-2SD)			
Parameter	NW Sector	SE Sector	Total
Resource area (km ²)	35.2	57.4	92.6
Aquifer volume (km ³)	2.6	12.8	15.4
Mean specific yield (Sy)	11%	5%	6%
Brine volume (km ³)	0.3	0.6	0.9

Geological Potential - Lower range (X-2SD)						
Parameter	NW Sector		SE Sector		Total	
Element	Li	K	Li	K	Li	K
Mean concentration (mg/l)	281	2,320	281	2,320	281	2,320
Mean grade (g/m ³)	31	258	15	122	23	190
Total Resource (tonnes)	80,000	670,000	190,000	1,550,000	270,000	2,220,000
Lithium Carbonate (tonnes)	430,000		1,000,000		1,430,000	
Potash (tonnes)	1,300,000		2,900,000		4,200,000	

Geological Potential – Upper range (X+2SD)						
Parameter	NW Sector		SE Sector		Total	
Element	Li	K	Li	K	Li	K
Resource area (km ²)	35.2		57.4		92.6	
Aquifer volume (km ³)	2.6		12.8		15.4	
Mean specific yield (Sy)	11%		5%		6%	
Brine volume (km ³)	0.3		0.6		0.9	
Element	Li	K	Li	K	Li	K
Mean concentration (mg/l)	594	5,735	594	5,735	594	5,735
Mean grade (g/m ³)	66	638	31	301	49	473
Total Resource (tonnes)	170,000	1,650,000	400,000	3,840,000	570,000	5,490,000
Lithium Carbonate (tonnes)	900,000		2,100,000		3,000,000	
Potash (tonnes)	3,100,000		7,300,000		10,400,000	

It must be stressed that an exploration target is not a mineral resource. The potential quantity and grade of the exploration target is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource in the volume where the exploration target is outlined. It is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource in this volume. The exploration target is where, based on the available geological evidence, there is the possibility of defining a mineral resource. Importantly the exploration target is not to be considered a resource or reserve. It must be stressed the exploration target is based on a series of assumptions and future drilling is required to determine the brine grade and formation drainable porosity values to establish whether a resource can be defined.

Phase III Drilling and Further Resource Expansion

The Phase III resource definition drilling program is currently underway at the Cauchari project site. The Phase III program will include additional diamond holes in the NW and SE Sectors to upgrade the resource classification by Q2 2019 to support the Project's Definitive Feasibility Study. The Phase III drilling program is designed to provide a combined borehole density sufficient to upgrade the current inferred resources to the Indicated and Measured categories. The Phase III drilling is also aimed at further defining resources in the Deep Sand unit.

Full details of the drilling results, resource estimation methodology and quality assurance/quality control are provided in the NI-43-101 technical report the Company filed on SEDAR June 28, 2018 entitled "*Lithium and Potassium Resources, Cauchari Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina*".

Development and Production

The Company has completed internal, preliminary trade-off studies to examine alternative production scenarios prior to initiation of the project Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA"). The project PEA/scoping study and initial engineering assessments are scheduled to begin in Q2/2018, to be completed following the updated resource estimate. The Company then plans to commence an Environmental Baseline Study in Q2 and continue in parallel with an Environment Impact study starting in Q3. Following completion of the PEA and based on its findings and Board

approval, the Company intends to commence a Definitive Feasibility Study (“DFS”) in Q3 and will summarize its results in a NI 43-101 Technical Report in Q1/2019.

The Company can see a shortened timeline to production for the Cauchari Project given the Company’s location adjacent to Orocobre’s production facility and the Company’s contractual relationship with Orocobre.

Extraction Assessment

Results of the brine chemistry analysis carried out to date indicate that the Cauchari brine is similar in composition to the brine in the adjacent Olaroz Salar from which Orocobre is successfully producing lithium carbonate using conventional lithium processing technology. The lower average lithium concentration of the total inferred resource compared to that of drill holes such as CAU07, CAU11 (and other results released during the Phase II drilling program) reflects the presence of lower concentration brine near surface in the SE Sector such as around holes CAU12, 13 and 14. The brine characteristics and hydraulic characteristics in the upper SE Sector are distinct from those in the NW Sector and the Deep Sand unit. Pumping tests from the NW Sector and Deep Sand have produced excellent flows with lithium concentration >500 mg/l lithium, as reported by the company on the 6th of February and 5th of March 2018. There is a reasonable prospect that the Cauchari brine from these areas could be successfully processed using similar technology to the Olaroz plant.

The Cauchari Project is located adjacent to the Olaroz lithium facility in operation since 2015 and the pre-development Cauchari project owned by Lithium Americas Corp. (“Lithium Americas”). A feasibility study has been completed on the Lithium Americas project and the company is now in joint venture with major Chilean lithium brine producer, SQM, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Additional project details are as follows:

Antofalla Project (10,653 ha)

The Antofalla salar is a north-south oriented closed basin which straddles the provinces of Catamarca to the south and Salta to the North. The project is located in the northern region of the salar, in Salta province. On September 12, 2016 Albemarle Corporation (“Albemarle”) announced it has entered into an agreement with Bolland Minera S.A. to acquire its Salar de Antofalla project, which Albemarle states that it anticipates to be the largest lithium resource in Argentina. The Hombre Muerto Salar, where FMC Corporation currently produces lithium is located approximately 60 km to the southeast. A Brazilian major, Vale SA, previously spent several years defining potash and lithium resources on the project, drilling holes for resource estimation and pump testing of flow rates from the halite sequence hosting brine.

In June 2017 the Company added approximately 3,000 ha, through a new property, known as Antofallita XX. This property is strategically located adjacent to properties held by Albemarle. The Company considers Antofallita XX of importance for its geological setting beside a prominent, deep-seated “suture” zone of regional fracturing along which numerous hot springs are developed, that could have deposited lithium in the property. No significant work was completed on these properties during the period, although a geophysical survey has been planned for the project and this is awaiting completion of community consultation activities.

Incahuasi Project (9,843ha)

The project is located near the border with Chile in the province of Salta, approximately 100 km to the southwest of Cauchari and 100 km to the southeast of the Salar de Atacama in Chile where both SQM and Albemarle produce lithium from brine. No significant work was completed on this property during the period, with the Cauchari property the key focus for the Company.

Guayatoyoc Project (21,276ha)

The Guayatayoc Project is located in the province of Jujuy, approximately 100 km north-east from Cauchari. Guayatayoc is a potassium discovery with lower grade lithium. Pit sampling shows potassium grades averaging 4,635 mg/l K (ranging from 39 mg/l K to 7,464 mg/l K) over the property. Potassium grades are high and potentially of economic interest. The Company is continuing to advance with community relation activities on this project. No other significant work was completed on this property during the period, with the Cauchari property the key focus for the Company.

A summary total of all the Company's holdings in Argentina is as follows:

Property	Province	Area (ha)	Interest
Cauchari	Jujuy	27,771	75%
Antofalla	Salta	10,653	100%
Incahuasi	Salta	9,843	100%
Guayatayoc	Jujuy	21,276	100%
Two projects currently under application	**	**16,000	100%

** Application to acquire has been filed

Nevada Sunrise Project

On June 16, 2016, as amended and extended, the Company entered into a binding agreement (the "Nevada Sunrise Agreement") with Nevada Sunrise Gold Corp. ("Nevada Sunrise") in which the Company paid a non-refundable cash payment of \$100,000 to Nevada Sunrise and was granted an option to earn working interests of up to 70% in three lithium exploration projects, known as Jackson Wash, Clayton Northeast and Aquarius, and 50% interests in two lithium properties, known as Gemini and Neptune, (collectively the "Optioned Properties") located in the Clayton Valley and Lida Valley regions of Nevada, USA, and an option to acquire the State of Nevada Water Permit 44411 (the "Water Permit").

In order to fully earn its interest in the above properties the Company was required to fund work programs totaling \$3,000,000 over a four year period ending in August 2020. An initial 51% in the Jackson Wash, Clayton Northeast and Aquarius properties can be earned by funding \$1,500,000, with the balance of interests to be earned by funding a further \$1,500,000. During fiscal 2017 the Company met all of the requirements and obligations to earn its initial 51% interests in each of the Clayton Northeast, Jackson Wash, Gemini and Aquarius properties. In August 2017 the Company surrendered its interests in the Jackson Wash, Aquarius, Gemini and Neptune properties.

On November 1, 2017 the Company and Nevada Sunrise entered into an asset purchase agreement with Pure Energy Minerals Limited ("Pure Energy") to sell their interests in the Clayton Northeast property for a total of 7,000,000 Pure Energy common shares. Prior to closing the Company fully exercised its option to earn an additional 19% interest, for a total 70% interest in the Clayton Northeast property. On December 5, 2017 the asset purchase agreement was completed and the Company received 4,900,000 Pure Energy common shares for its 70% interest and Nevada Sunrise received 2,100,000 Pure Energy common shares for its 30% interest.

On November 30, 2016 the Company was advised that the Nevada State Engineer issued a ruling of forfeiture against the Permit. The Company has determined not to make any payments or share issuances under the Water Rights option at this time. Nevada Sunrise is appealing the ruling and the Company has the right to maintain the Water Rights Option, pending the outcome of the appeal but will have no obligation to make any payments to maintain the Water Rights Option pending the decision of the courts.

Stella Marys Project

On September 8, 2016 the Company entered into a letter of intent (the "Santa Rita LOI") with Minera Santa Rita S.R.L. ("Minera Santa Rita") over the Stella Marys Project, located in Salta Province, Argentina. On October 28, 2016 the Company and Minera Santa Rita signed a definitive agreement. The Company could acquire the 100% interest in the Stella Marys Project by making total cash payments of US \$1,250,000 and issuance of a total of 1,500,000 common shares of the Company on or before September 20, 2017.

With the completion of the Orocobre acquisition and other transactions between Orocobre and LSC Lithium Corporation ("LSC") the Company determined that its Argentine focus would be the Cauchari Project and the SAS Argentine Properties. As a result in March 2017 the Company agreed to assign its right to acquire Stella Marys to LSC with closing of the transaction taking place on June 2, 2017. The Company has received cash payments totalling \$930,593 for reimbursement of all option payments made to date, for acquisition of Stella Marys, all finder's fees paid to date and certain legal fees. During fiscal 2017 the Company also received 256,520 shares of LSC as compensation for the initial 600,000 common shares issued by the Company pursuant to the option agreement. On November 2, 2017 the Company issued the remaining 900,000 common shares and paid a finder's fee of \$61,048 and LSC issued 588,000 share of LSC and paid \$61,048 to the Company as reimbursement.

The Company also received from LSC a 2% royalty (the “Stella Marys Royalty”) on the brine concentrate produced from the Stella Marys Project and has reached an agreement in principle with Orocobre to reduce the Stella Marys Royalty to 0.5% in return for receiving a 0.5% royalty on the brine concentrate produced from the tenements purchased by LSC from Orocobre in the Salinas Grandes Salar in Salta Province.

The Stella Marys Project is strategically located immediately adjacent to tenements previously owned by Orocobre and ADY Resources Ltd. (“ADY”) and acquired by LSC and immediately south and east of LSC’s tenements Sofia III, Cangrejillos and Cangrejillos I. LSC understands that a previous operator completed a comprehensive exploration program of mapping, sampling, geochemistry and drilling on the property. LSC continues its planned exploration program for all of its Salar de Salinas Grandes tenements, with the objective to confirm the historical data developed by ADY, Orocobre and others, and to complete an initial NI 43-101 report on LSC’s Salar de Salinas Grandes tenements by the first quarter of 2018.

Qualified Person

Mr. Murray Brooker, MAIG., RPGeo. the Qualified Person for the Company’s projects,, as defined by NI 43-101, and a member of the Company’s Advisory Board, has reviewed and verified the technical information contained in this MD&A.

Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial information is derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company.

Three Months Ended	Fiscal 2018			Fiscal 2017			Fiscal 2016	
	Apr. 30, 2018 \$	Jan. 31, 2018 \$	Oct. 31, 2017 \$	Jul. 31, 2017 \$	Apr. 30, 2017 \$	Jan. 31, 2017 \$	Oct. 31, 2016 \$	Jul. 31, 2016 \$
Operations:								
Expenses (income)	(1,424,100)	(1,755,780)	(983,499)	(2,548,642)	(1,838,007)	(1,851,904)	(3,245,464)	(561,930)
Other items	(53,371)	28,616	(5,069)	(3,190,760)	(455,350)	6,615	23,557	(125,155)
Net loss	(1,477,471)	(1,727,164)	(988,568)	(5,739,402)	(2,293,357)	(1,845,289)	(3,221,907)	(687,085)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(1,277,408)	94,080	51,854	12,826	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Comprehensive loss	(2,754,879)	(1,633,084)	(936,714)	(5,726,576)	(2,293,357)	(1,845,289)	(3,221,907)	(687,085)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.03)
Balance Sheet								
Working capital	10,638,553	13,170,745	13,380,518	16,320,130	19,387,703	4,500,464	6,465,727	1,866,529
Total assets	56,980,721	58,851,197	56,515,490	56,346,895	60,480,670	9,523,479	10,496,550	2,099,685
Total long-term liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended April 30, 2018 Compared to Three Months Ended January 31, 2018

During the three months ended April 30, 2018 (the “Q3”) the Company reported a net loss of \$1,477,471 compared to a net loss of \$1,727,164 for the three months ended January 31, 2018 (the “Q2”), a decrease in loss of \$249,693. The decrease in loss was primarily attributed to the following:

- (i) the Company reduced its public relations programs and activities in Q3, resulting in a decrease of \$372,690, from \$669,694 in Q2 compared to \$296,734 in Q3; and
- (ii) the Company recognized a foreign exchange gain of \$51,081 in Q3 compared to a foreign exchange loss of \$51,613 in Q2, a change of \$102,694, due to the fluctuations of the Argentine peso and US dollar to the Canadian dollar.

The above amounts were partially offset by the sale of 289,200 LSC Lithium Corporation common shares for proceeds of \$282,863, resulting in the recognition of a realized loss on sale of investments of \$150,937 in Q3. No sale of investments occurred in Q2.

Nine Months Ended April 30, 2018 Compared to Nine Months Ended April 30, 2017

Operations

During the nine months ended April 30, 2018 (the “2018 period”) the Company reported a net loss of \$4,193,203, compared to a net loss of \$7,360,553 for the nine months ended April 30, 2017 (the “2017 period”), a decrease in loss of \$3,167,350. The fluctuation was primarily attributed to the decrease of \$1,615,596 in share-based compensation, from \$2,481,500 in the 2017 period to \$865,904 in the 2018 period, and an overall decrease in general and administrative expenses.

Excluding share-based compensation, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$1,156,400, from \$4,453,875 in the 2017 period to \$3,297,475 in the 2018 period. Specific expenses of note are as follows:

- (i) during the 2018 period the Company incurred a total of \$73,520 (2017 - \$75,300) for accounting and administrative services of which \$51,700 (2017 - \$75,300) was provided by Chase Management Ltd. (“Chase”), a private corporation owned by Mr. DeMare the CFO of the Company and \$21,820 (2017 - \$nil) was provided by external accounting services in Argentina. See also “Related Party Transactions”;
- (ii) during the 2018 period the Company incurred \$219,566 (2017 - \$35,112) for office expenses of which \$179,934 (2017 - \$nil) was incurred for operations in Argentina;
- (iii) during the 2018 period the Company incurred \$380,628 (2017 - \$246,182) for professional services, including services relating to the identification and assessment of various corporate and financing opportunities for the Company;
- (iv) during the 2018 period the Company incurred \$23,622 (2017 - \$161,748) in general exploration expenses for review of property acquisitions;
- (v) during the 2018 period the Company incurred \$101,764 for legal expenses, a decrease of \$67,237 from \$169,001 during the 2017 period. During the 2017 period the Company incurred significant services for preparation and review of property agreements and ongoing share financing matters;
- (vi) during the 2018 period the Company reported a decrease of \$133,018 in travel expenses, from \$433,036 during the 2017 period to \$300,018 during the 2018 period. During the 2017 period numerous trips were made by Company management to identify, review and negotiate property and business opportunities and to pursue financing opportunities;
- (vii) during the 2018 period the Company incurred \$299,817 (2017 - \$108,900) for corporate development, during which the Company engaged various firms to provide corporate information on the Company through various marketing campaigns;
- (viii) during the 2018 period the Company incurred \$404,001 (2017 - \$826,986) for directors and officers compensation related to the identification and assessment of various corporate opportunities and property acquisitions for the Company. During the 2017 period the Company paid additional compensation for additional services provided by the directors and officers relating to the numerous proper transactions conducted by the Company. See also “Related Party Transactions”;
- (ix) during the 2018 period the Company incurred \$966,428 (2017 - \$1,470,044) for public relations. During the 2017 period the Company incurred significant costs to provide information on the Company through international and Canadian media; and
- (x) during the 2017 period the Company incurred corporate finance fee of \$462,000 for financial advisory services.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

During the 2018 period the Company incurred a total of \$8143,091 (2017 - \$40,902,087) for acquisition, exploration and evaluation expenditures on its lithium mineral interests, of which \$2,281,027 (2017 - \$39,231,537) was incurred for the acquisition, options payments, associated finders’ fees, claims staking and mineral claims purchases and \$5,862,064 (2017 - \$1,670,550) for exploration activities. In December 2017 the Company earned the additional 25% interest, for a total of 75% interest, in the Cauchari Project. All subsequent costs are being funded by the Company and Orocobre based on their respective interests. As at April 30, 2018 the Company recorded a recovery from LSC of \$943,048 pursuant to the assignment of the Stella Mary’s project to LSC and on the sale of the Clayton NE Property

for 4,900,000 Pure Energy common shares at a fair value of \$2,180,500, recognizing a gain on sale of \$31,447. See also “Exploration Projects” and “Financial Condition/Capital Resources”.

As at April 30, 2018 the Company held interest in the following properties:

	Acquisition Costs \$	Deferred Exploration Costs \$	Total \$
Argentina - Cauchari Projects	30,539,412	7,654,237	38,193,649
Argentina - Argentine Properties	<u>5,972,161</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,972,161</u>
	<u>36,511,573</u>	<u>7,654,237</u>	<u>44,165,810</u>

Financing Activities

During the 2018 period the Company did not complete any equity financings. However, the Company received a total of \$4,125,543 on the exercises of share options, compensation warrants, finders’ warrants and share purchase warrants resulting in the issuance of 5,295,861 common shares.

During the 2017 period the Company completed non-brokered private placements as follows:

- (i) 16,100,000 common shares for gross proceeds of \$4,025,000;
- (ii) 8,456,900 units of the Company for gross proceeds of \$5,074,140; and
- (iii) 26,667,000 Subscription Receipts of the Company for gross proceeds of \$20,000,250. See “Company Overview” for additional details of the Offering.

In addition the Company issued 1,460,484 common shares on the exercise of finders’ warrants and share options for gross proceeds of \$378,571.

These funds were used for working capital to allow the Company to finance anticipated corporate overheads, as well as work program commitments toward earn-in obligations and systematically advancing assets of the Company’s portfolio of projects.

Financial Condition / Capital Resources

As at April 30, 2018 the Company had working capital in the amount of \$10,638,553. To date the Company has not earned significant revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Company’s operations are funded from equity financings which are dependent upon many external factors and may be difficult to impossible to secure or raise when required. Although management considers that the Company has adequate resources to maintain its core operations and planned exploration programs on its existing exploration and evaluation assets for the next twelve months, the Company recognizes that exploration expenditures may change with ongoing results and, as a result, it may be required to obtain additional financing. While the Company has been successful in securing financings in the past there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

Subsequent to April 30, 2018 the Company received a total of \$254,180 on the exercises of share options, compensation warrants, and warrants for the issuance of 593,240 common shares.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Proposed Transactions

The Company has no proposed transactions.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting

period. Examples of significant estimates made by management include estimating the fair values of financial instruments, valuation allowances for deferred income tax assets and assumptions used for share-based compensation. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

A detailed summary of all the Company's significant accounting policies is included in Note 3 to the July 31, 2017 annual financial statements.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There are no changes in accounting policies.

Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of members of the Company's Board of Directors and executive officers.

- (a) During the 2018 and 2017 periods the following compensation was incurred with respect to these related parties or corporations controlled by them:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Mr. Sidoo - professional fees ⁽¹⁾	225,000	467,000
Mr. Sidoo - share based compensation	-	252,000
Mr. DeMare - professional fees ⁽²⁾	56,000	134,420
Mr. DeMare - share based compensation	-	94,500
Mr. McElroy - professional fees ⁽³⁾	-	86,680
Mr. McElroy - share based compensation	-	126,000
Mr. Randhawa - professional fees ⁽⁴⁾	-	101,500
Mr. Randhawa - share based compensation	-	126,000
Mr. Marsh - professional fees	-	24,000
Mr. Marsh - share based compensation	-	226,000
Mr. Grant - professional fees ⁽⁵⁾	79,001	58,528
Mr. Seville - professional fees	29,997	3,333
Mr. Anthon - professional fees ⁽⁶⁾	29,997	3,333
Mr. Peral - salaries	134,541	10,687
Mr. Robb - professional fees ⁽⁷⁾	81,206	-
Mr. Robb - share based compensation	102,897	-
	<u>738,639</u>	<u>1,713,981</u>

(1) Paid to Siden Investments Ltd., a private company owned by Mr. Sidoo.

(2) \$56,000 (2017 - \$54,500) paid to Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase") and \$nil (2017 - \$79,920) paid to DNG Capital Corp., private companies owned by Mr. DeMare.

(3) Paid to Edge Geological Consulting Inc., a private company owned by Mr. McElroy.

(4) Paid to RD Capital Inc., a private company owned by Mr. Randhawa.

(5) Paid to AuEx Consultants Ltd., a private company owned by Mr. Grant.

(6) Paid to Anthon Consulting Pty Ltd, a private company owned by Mr. Anthon.

(7) Paid to Andrew Robb & Associates Pty Ltd., a private company owned by Mr. Robb.

During the 2018 period the Company allocated the \$635,742 (2017 - \$889,481) professional fees and salaries based on the nature of the services provided: expensed \$404,001 (2017 - \$826,986) to directors and officers compensation; \$nil (2017 - \$28,245) to general exploration costs; and capitalized \$231,741 (2017 - \$44,937) to exploration and evaluation assets. As at April 30, 2018, \$39,992 (July 31, 2017 - \$60,696) remained unpaid.

- (b) During the 2018 period the Company incurred \$51,700 (2017 - \$75,300) for accounting and administration services provided by Chase personnel, other than Mr. DeMare. As at April 30, 2018 \$10,800 (July 31, 2017 - \$14,500) remained unpaid.

During the 2017 period the Company also recorded \$31,500 for share-based compensation for share options granted to Chase.

- (c) During the 2018 period the Company paid a total of \$47,084 (2017 - \$nil) to the spouse of Mr. Peral, a director of the Company of which \$36,742 was for legal services and \$10,342 for rental of office space.
- (d) During the 2018 period the Company incurred \$124,717 (2017 - \$nil) for equipment rental provided by a private company controlled by Mr. Peral, a director of the Company. As at April 30, 2018 \$nil (July 31, 2017 - \$8,805) remains unpaid.
- (e) During fiscal 2017 the Company completed private placements of which directors and officers of the Company and close family members purchased a total of: 536,000 common shares for \$134,000; 389,000 units for \$233,400; and 803,668 units for \$602,751. The breakdown is as follows:

	Number of Common Shares	Total \$
Common shares purchased at \$0.25 per share		
Mr. Sidoo and family members	316,000	79,000
Mr. McElroy	100,000	25,000
Mr. DeMare	20,000	5,000
Mr. Cernovitch	100,000	25,000
	<u>536,000</u>	<u>134,000</u>
	Number of Units	Total \$
Units purchased at \$0.60 per unit		
Mr. Sidoo and family members	256,000	153,600
Mr. McElroy	83,000	49,800
Mr. Marsh	50,000	30,000
	<u>389,000</u>	<u>233,400</u>
	Number of Units	Total \$
Units purchased at \$0.75 per unit		
Mr. Sidoo and family members	433,335	325,001
Mr. McElroy	127,000	95,250
Mr. Marsh	33,333	25,000
Mr. Randhawa and family members	200,000	150,000
Mr. DeMare	10,000	7,500
	<u>803,668</u>	<u>602,751</u>

Risk and Uncertainties

The Company competes with other mining companies, some of which have greater financial resources and technical facilities, for the acquisition of mineral concessions, claims and other interests, as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

The Company believes that it is in compliance in all material regulations applicable to its exploration activities. Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the activities of the Company, the extent of which cannot be predicted. Before production can commence on any properties, the Company must obtain regulatory and environmental approvals. There is no assurance that such approvals can be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

The Company's mineral properties are located in Argentina and consequently the Company is subject to certain risks, including currency fluctuations which may result in the impairment or loss of mining title or other mineral rights, and mineral exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by governmental regulations relating to the mining industry.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company's authorized share capital is unlimited common shares without par value. As at June 29, 2018 there were 141,932,103 issued and outstanding common shares, compensation warrants to purchase 618,088 units at an exercise price of \$0.75 per unit, warrants to purchase 17,818,098 common shares at exercise prices ranging from \$0.25 to \$1.00 per share and share options to purchase 8,199,000 common shares at exercise prices ranging from \$0.27 to \$1.11 per share. See also "Company Overview".